

CARRERAS
MIXTURES.
CRAVEN . per tin \$1.10
HANKEYS . \$1.30
SIL PHILLIPS . \$1.50
MUGGLES . \$1.00
In 4 Oz. Tins.
AT
LANE CRAWFORD'S.

The China Mail

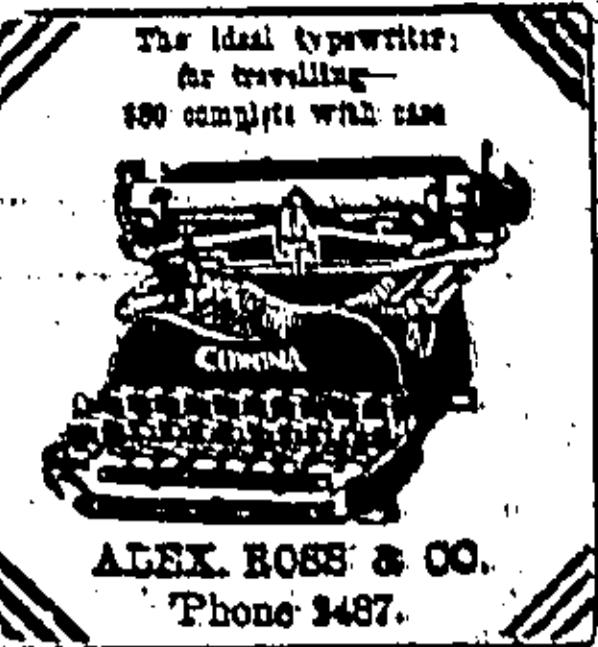
ESTABLISHED 1845

August 19, 1919, Temperature 78.

Rainfall 1.15 inch.

Humidity 91.

August 19, 1919, Temperature 78.



No. 17,545.

號九十月八八年九百九千九百九十一

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1919.

日四十月七末已亥年八月廿四日

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



SILENT
GRAY
DAVIDSON
MOTOR CYCLES

TELEPHONE 482.

INSPECTION INVITED.

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

**DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL
FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY
OF
GREAT AGE.**

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 616.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

JUST ARRIVED
GENTLEMEN'S

**RAIN COATS
GUARANTEED WATERPROOF**

PRICES \$8.00 \$15.00 \$25.00 \$30.00 Each.

WATERPROOF BOOTS

Special \$15.00 a pair.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

Corner of Queen's Road & D'Aguilar Street.

TEL. 1355.



DONNELLY & WHYTE.
WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 632.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

RUSSIAN STORYTELLER
KILLED.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 18.
Vorwarts announces that Maxim Gorky was captured and shot by the troops of the notorious Bolshevik Peters.

TRANSIT STRIKE IN
NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.
A strike on the subway and elevated railways has held up traffic in Manhattan and the Bronx. Three million passengers are carried daily. The Mayor of New York is instituting a service of motorbuses. The war department has lent 300, while private motorcars are plying and charging nominal fares.

MEXICAN BANDITS HOLD
UP AMERICANS.

WASHINGTON, August 18.
Davis and Peterson, two army airmen, wrote to army headquarters in Texas that they are in the hands of Mexican brigands who are holding them up for \$15,000 ransom, and threatening death unless the money is received by August 16. It is reported that the money was forwarded in order to save the airmen.

A MAGyar DEFEAT.

PRAGUE, Aug. 15.
Czecho-Slovak troops to-day occupied the bridgehead at Pressburg. Crossing the Danube at two points, partly on rafts and partly by bridge, they silently captured the Magyar picket, whereupon the whole garrison surrendered.

BOLSHEVIKS STILL LOSING.

LONDON, Aug. 18.
The War Office states that anti-Bolshevik revolts are reported in the whole area opposite the western portion of Denikin's front. The Bolsheviks are reported to have been driven out of Odessa by the populace and peasants. They are said to be evacuating Kieff and the whole of the Ukraine. The latter may be an optimistic conclusion but in view of the success of Grigoriev's bands and other anti-Bolshevik elements there is little doubt that the prospects of the Bolshevik cause in the southern Ukraine are not the brightest.

BRITISH OFFICIAL REFUSES
TO LEAVE MEXICO.

[See Earlier Telegram.]
LONDON, Aug. 18.
Reuter learns that Mr. H. C. Cummins, British chargé d'affaires, ordered to leave Mexico City, has not done so. Meanwhile the American and French consuls have protested against General Carranza's order.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON A
STEAMER.

The Straits Times of Aug. 7 reports:

An unfortunate and what proved to be, a fatal accident took place on the Japanese steamer "Liverpool Maru" as she was nearing the port from Hongkong on Tuesday afternoon. The vessel is carrying a force of 587 Czecho-Slovak officers and men, most of them invalids, who are returning after strenuous times in Siberia, to Russia, via Trieste. From what can be gathered, it appears that a Czech private was handling a revolver when it went off, and killed a comrade near by, the bullet lodging in the victim's side. On the arrival of the vessel in port, the Marine police were informed of the fatality and Inspector Joyce proceeded on board, the body being later removed, under his direction, in a special launch to the shore, and thence taken to the morgue at the General Hospital for post mortem examination. At the coroner's enquiry this morning Stejskal Stanislav, who let off the shot that killed Chady Francis, said deceased was a great friend of his. On Tuesday afternoon deceased produced a box containing some linen, and in it was also a revolver. Witness took the revolver out, and it accidentally went off, the bullet lodging in deceased's body. Deceased died the next morning. Another soldier gave corroborative evidence, and the coroner reserved his verdict.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.
PHYSICIANS prescribe Chamberlain's
I. Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy.
It relieves cramps in the stomach
and intestinal spasms quicker than any
prescription they can compound. It can
be bought from any chemist. A bottle
will keep for years, and no home is complete without it. For sale by All
Chemists and Druggists.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

RUMANIANS.

PARIS, August 15th.
The Supreme Council, counter-repeating to Rumania, expresses its satisfaction that Rumania intends to work in agreement with the Conference's policy in Hungary.

Hence, it expresses the hope that Rumania intends to conform with the decisions of the Conference communicated through its Military Mission in Budapest, by the Supreme Council.

It is understood that the Conference has been formed for the Provinces of Petrograd, Pskoff and Novgorod.

The new Government, in which General

Yudenitch is War Minister, has recognised the independence of Estonia.

Helsinki, August 13th.

A new Russian North-Western Provincial Government has been formed with M. Liamoff as Premier. The general complexion of the Ministry is moderately Revolutionary, Socialistic and strongly anti-Bolshevik.

LONDON, August 15th.

According to advice from Helsingfors, the North-West Russian Army began a counter-offensive on August 13th, on the west bank of the Narva-Yamburg Railway, 80 miles south-west of Petrograd.

The movement is developing favourably. Whole battalions of Reds have been wiped out. Many have been captured and much material has been taken.

BLOODTHIRSTY SAVAGE CAUGHT.

BUDAPEST, August 13th.

The preliminary examination of the ex-locksmith Jancsik, Commander of a Bolshevik Red Guard, was begun at Police Headquarters yesterday. The prisoner bore traces of a severe beating at the hands of the Rumanians.

The room was filled with a crowd of

witnesses, who testifed, *inter alia*, that 300 persons were executed on the prisoner's orders, at Dusapentele.

Jancsik denied the charges or pleaded that he acted under the orders of the Bolshevik Government.

The present Chief of Police, interviewed by Reuter, said that many bodies of the victims of the Bolsheviks had been fished out of the Danube, including that of the Professor Dr. Benz.

BRITISH OFFICIAL ORDERED OUT
OF MEXICO.

New York, August 17th.

The Associated Press correspondent at Washington states that General Carranza has ordered Mr. H. Cunard Cummins, British chargé d'affaires in Mexico City, to leave the country. No reason has been stated.

AUSTRALIAN STRIKE FAILS.

MELBOURNE, August 1st.

The protracted and costly Federal scamen's strike has ended by the men accepting the Government's conditions.

DANZIG.

BERLIN, August 15th.

A German Note has been presented at Versailles requesting that negotiations be begun as speedily as possible on the subject of the new Constitution of Danzig and its relationship to Poland.

DEMOLIZING.

COLOGNE, August 17th.

The reduction of the British Army of Occupation is proceeding rapidly. Whole Divisions at a time are returning to the United Kingdom.

The British military authorities are permitting those soldiers who volunteer to assist in harvesting—at full rates of pay.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

LONDON, August 16th.

Lord Lee of Fareham has been appointed President of the Board of Agriculture. [Sir Arthur William Lee, who was born in 1868, entered the Royal Artillery in 1888. He served as Adjutant of the Hongkong Volunteers in 1889 and 1890. He retired from the Army in 1900, when he had attained the rank of Brevet Major. He became Professor of Strategy and Tactics, R.M.C., Canada, in 1892, holding the appointment for five years. He rejoined the Army when the European war started, as a Colonel on the Staff. He became Parliamentary Military Secretary in the Ministry of Munitions in 1916 and was Personal Military Secretary to Mr. Lloyd George for a few months in 1916. He was Director General of Food Production in 1917 and 1918. Lord Lee has travelled widely over the Far East.]

SHIPOWNER DEAD.

LONDON, August 18th.

The death is announced of Lord Inverclyde. [Sir James Cleland Burns, 3rd Baronet Inverclyde, was born in 1864. He was till his death the principal Director of the shipping firm of G. & J. Burns Ltd., Chairman of the Burns S.S. Co., Ltd., a Director of the Cunard Steamship Owners' Association. He has been Chairman of the Glasgow Shipowners' Association since 1900.]

IVOLSKY DEAD.

PARIS, August 17th.

The death has occurred of M. Ivolsky, the ex-Russian Foreign Minister.

SILVER.

LONDON, August 13th.

Silver is quoted at 63d. spot and 60/- 1d. forward. The market is steady.

LONDON, August 14th.

Silver is quoted at 63d. spot and 57d. forward. The market is steady.

LONDON, August 15th.

Silver is quoted at 63d. spot and 57d. forward. The market is steady.

LONDON, August 16th.

Silver is quoted at 63d. spot and 57d. forward. The market is steady.

LONDON, August 17th.

Silver is quoted at 63d. spot and 57d. forward. There is Chinese demand.

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW.

TAILOR, HABITMAKER

AND

OUTFITTER.

**24, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
HONGKONG.**

**WE HAVE THE LATEST ENGLISH & AMERICAN
PERIODICALS
ALSO
NEW NOVELS
AND
BUSINESS BOOKS,
ETC., ETC.**

BREWER & CO.

TEL 696.
23, Queen's Road Central

**A SPEEDY & SURE CURE
FOR
PRICKLY HEAT.**

Our PRICKLY HEAT LOTION, prepared according to the formula of one of the present day Professors of Tropical Medicine.

Instantly Alleviates Irritation and Cures after a few applications.

THE PHARMACY,

22, Queen's Road Central
Tel. 345.

**WRIST WATCHES
QUALITY—VARIETY—PERFECTION.
J. ULLMANN & CO.,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (CORNER FLOWER STREET).**

THE SINCERE CO.

DON'T BELIEVE US.

COME LOOK SEE.

**To Reduce our War Stocks,
We Reduce Prices.**

AUGUST 19 : SEPTEMBER 8.

REDUCTION SALE.

We ordered and ordered during War, to make sure of having enough for our Customers.

Stuff keeps coming and coming during Peace, so that we have too much.

So its GOING, GOING, GOING at Give-away Prices

AUGUST 19 to SEPTEMBER 8.

NOTICES.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES,
VERMICELLI,
AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Rouen" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality, containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Glister are the principal components of Flour. Glister is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions. Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agents. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Tel. 1839 & 2550.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North South Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 3285.
Branch Factory: Wing Hang Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "HINGWAH".

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

Operating:—
THE HONGKONG HOTELThe leading Hotel in the Far East.
THE REPULSE BAY HOTELThe coming seaside resort of South China.
THE HOTEL MANSIONSThe headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, and the leading American business concerns.

The Hotel Company having recently extended their cold storage plant and instituted motor transportation, are specializing in outside catering such as banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.

Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or representative will call on communicating with
Telephone No. 483, Catering Department.
Telephone No. 1673, Manager.

J. H. TAGGART, MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL
CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting throughout. Eat of Food and Service. Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA". J. WITCHELL, Manager.

PALACE HOTEL

KOWLOON.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry). Recently renovated and refurbished; electric light and fans throughout and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietor. Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE". J. H. OXBEREY, Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes walk from the Banks and Central District. 42 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietors. Launches meet Passenger Boats.

Telegraphic Address: "CARLTON". Mrs. F. E. CAMERON.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
(OPEN TILL MIDNIGHT.)

Noted for:

THE BEST TIPPINS AND DINNERS.
FILLET HADDOCKS.
ICES AND ICED DRINKS.
CAKES AND PASTRIES.

Dinner and Picnic Parties catered for.
A European Cafe under European Supervision.

Tel. 909.

Tel. 909.

BLUE BIRD
ICE CREAM
PARLOUR
AND CONFECTIONERS.

CHOCOLATES
Plain Sweet Vanilla Chocolate 10 cts per lb.
Home-Made Assorted Chocolates 10 cts per lb.
Hersey's Nougat and Bonbon Chocolates 10 cts per lb.
California "Star" Chocolate 10 cts per lb.
American Chocolate 10 cts per lb.
COCONUT 10 cts per lb.
Imperial Coconut 10 cts per lb.
Par-Ex Chocolates 10 cts per lb.
Chocolatti Swirltini Coconuts 10 cts per lb.

TANG YUK, Dentist.

Successor to the late SIEU TING

14, D'Argent Street.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation free.

FRENCH LESSONS

M. VUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

G. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR
Public Auctions

I undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public auction

on WEDNESDAY, August 20, 1919,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.,
at No. 29 Dock Terrace,
Kowloon Docks,

A Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture,
Also

2 Electric ceiling fans,
1 Electric table fan,
And

1 Cottage piano by Collard &
Collard.

On view from Tuesday, the 19th

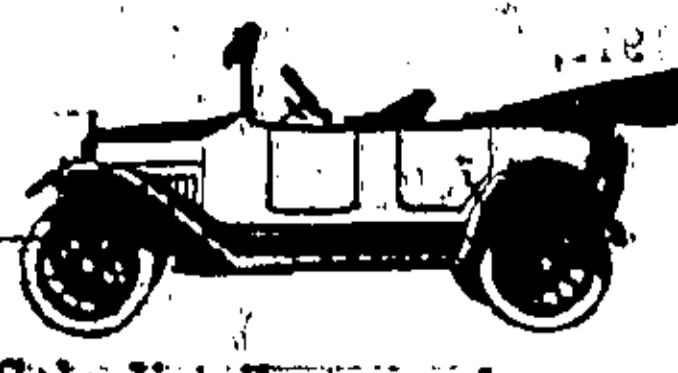
Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, August 13, 1919.

INTIMATIONS

METEOR GARAGE



Sole Distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.

Automobiles for Hire
and for Sale
at reasonable Prices.

Phone 2500.
65 Des Voeux Road
Central

The Natural Milk Food for Infants,
Invalids and Nursing Mothers.
We have just received a large consignment

LACTOGEN
Infant's Milk
Food for Infants
and Invalids

SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.
Agents for Hongkong and South China.
No. 47 & 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong.
Telephone Nos. 1259 & 2251.

INTIMATIONS.



IN THE MATTER of the
Trading with the Enemy
Ordinance, 1914 to 1919.

THE Custodian of Enemy Property, Hongkong, has for sale by Private Tender the following number of shares in the undertaking of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company Limited, namely, 290 (Two hundred and ninety) Ordinary shares in respect of the capital of the said Company as existing prior to its increase in 1915 and 55 (Fifty seven) Ordinary shares (being the rights in respect of the said 290 shares) in respect of the capital of the said Company as increased in 1915.

Tenders for the above will be received up to and including the 10th day of September, 1919.

Particulars, Forms of Tender and Conditions may be obtained from the Custodian of Enemy Property, Hongkong, at the Treasury, Hongkong, or from Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, Solicitors, 1 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

By Order,
C. Mcl. MESSEY,
Custodian of Enemy Property,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, August 16, 1919.



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DEPT.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS on July 19th, 1919, LICENS ED JUNE T556H was seized by the Revenue Department. Whilst lying off SALTIFISH LANE Take notice that if this junk is not claimed within seven days from August 13th, it will be sold by Public Auction to defray expenses incurred.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Superintendent
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, August 13, 1919.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1.) per Share for account 1919, will be payable on THURSDAY, the 28th August, 1919. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY the 24th August, 1919, to THURSDAY the 28th August, 1919, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, August 16, 1919.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$4 per Share has been declared for the Half Year ending 30th June, 1919.

The Dividend will be payable on and after THURSDAY, the 28th August, 1919, at the Offices of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th to 27th August, 1919, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
Hongkong, August 14, 1919.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

KIPPER'S! KIPPER'S!

JUST RECEIVED

A New Shipment direct from
Scotland.

65 cents per lb.

FOR SALE
1919POSTAGE STAMP
CATALOGUES.

FROM

Scott Stamp Co., New York
Yvert et Tellier, Paris
Bright & Son, London
Whitfield King & Co., Ipswich

GRACA & CO.,

No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P.O. Box 620. Hongkong.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO
ORDER

CHERRY & CO., PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 421. Hongkong, March 30, 1914.

MACREGOR'S
V.O.S.

(PARISIEN BLEND)

FINEST LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY.

EXTRA SPECIAL

FINEST LIQUEUR WHISKY.

CALDBECK, MACREGOR & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS'
HIGH GRADE

Emboss

NO. 77
CIGARETTES.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

has been enabled to buy 40 million yards for £4,000,000—2s. a yard. If he sold today at 2s. a yard he makes a gross profit of £2,000,000.

What the cloth has cost the Government is not known. A Belfast manufacturer put it at nearly 4s. per yard at the very lowest, because all prices were enhanced, the women and children who gathered the crop last year getting over £1 per day.

Formerly they were paid 1s. 6d. per week.

The difference between 2s. a yard and 7s. a yard is £10,000,000.

Belfast will be seriously affected by this deal, till Mr. Martin has disposed of it they will probably have to shut down their mills. He makes no disguise of the fact that he can undersell them in any market.

It will also prove disastrous to the cotton trade, for the finer counts cannot be sold owing to the present price of cotton.

The situation caused the utmost consternation among all engaged in what the Americans call "the dry goods trade."

Mr. Martin's intentions.

Mr. J. J. Martin, who is about thirty-seven years of age, in an interview, said:—

"I have cornered the market, but I have to keep my price below 2s. a yard, and I am capable of doing that, because of the amount of stuff I hold. The Government offered this material to the small purchaser in 80-yard lots and in bales of 1,000 yards, but the total amount sold as a result of all their propaganda was under 200,000 yards.

This is a purely commercial proposition, and if I find it advantageous to sell to one man I shall do so. But that is not very likely, otherwise that man would have bought from the Government. The Government have handled the deal in a remarkably efficient way. I made several tenders and my final one, which was accepted, was much higher than I intended, and that is due to the keen way in which the Government handled the thing.

The Guild has now taken up the matter of Captain Glenday's summary dismissal, and has requested his reinstatement. The reported holding up of the vessels referred to is at the instigation of the Guild, which has appointed Captain Glenday as representative in Penang.

A Penang correspondent wired, under date August 8, that the Eastern Shipping Co.'s boats were running as usual.

"I paid nearly double the price that Belfast was willing to give, and I think it is a scandal the way Belfast has treated the Government in this matter. Practically the whole woven output of the Irish mills and mills produced elsewhere.

It was made to certain specifications, and is probably the strongest fabric made, capable of being one of the leading manufacturers told a representative of the Morning Post, if taken from the loom and used as a cable, of holding a battleship. It is unbleached, but can be used for ladies' dresses, sheets, table linen, underclothes, and is more enduring than cotton.

SOME CALCULATIONS.

In an announcement in these columns this year the Government said it had great quantities of linen on sale, but limited the unit to 1,500 yards, at 7s. per yard. Mr. Martin

SHIP MASTER'S DISMISSAL

EASTERN SHIPPING COMPANY'S ACTION.

Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.
General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.
Codes used
Bentley's
A. S. 3, 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.
Telegraphic Address
"MINER" HONGKONG.

-PUBLIC AUCTIONS-

INTIMATIONS**NOTICE.**

We have this day admitted Mr. EDWIN LIENEL SIM as a Partner in our firm.
A. & S. HANCOCK.
Hongkong, August 16, 1919.

G. R.
NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony for places other than Canton, West Kowloon, Macao, should apply in writing for permission to do so at the PASS OFFICE Post Office Building between the hours of 8 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

ORANGES.

Fresh Arrival

of

ORANGES.

\$1.20

per dozen.

WISEMAN, LTD.

Telephone 407.

LONDON DIRECTORY

with Provincial and Foreign Sections,
enables traders to communicate direct with
MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in London and in the Provincial, Town and Industrial Centres of the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe.

The names, addresses and other details are classified under more than 5,000 trade headings, including

EXPORT MERCHANTS with detailed particulars of the Goods shipped and the Colonial and Foreign Markets supplied;

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail and indicating the approximate Sailing.

One-inch BUSINESS CARDS of Firms desiring to extend their connections, or Trade Cards of

DEALERS SEEKING AGENCIES can be printed at a cost of 30 shillings for each trade heading under which they are inserted. Larger advertisements from £2 to £10.

A copy of the directory will be sent by parcel post 35 shillings, net cash with order.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.,
25, Albemarle Lane, London, E.C. 4,
England.

X established 100 years X

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.**R.**
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale to be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of August 1919, at 3 p.m. at the Offices of the Public Works Department by Order of His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at North Point in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Boundary Measurements	is	sq. ft.	Annual Rent.	Open Price.
Lot No. 1.	N. S. E. W.	ft.	ft.	£	£
Plot No. 1.	120' N. 10' E. 10' W. 120' S.		14,400	11.16	11,250
Plot No. 2.	As per sale plan		112,000		
Plot No. 3.	As per sale plan		112,000		

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

35 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.

Each additional 5 words 4 Cents.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A smart energetic EUROPEAN HARBOUR RUNNER for an old Established Firm of Wine Merchants. Reply to Box No. 1141 care of "CHINA MAIL".

TO LET.

TO LET.—No. 103 The Peak, 6 ROOMED HOUSE at the Peak Apply to PERCY SMITH, SETK & FLEMING.

TO LET.—Part of Ground Floor, 10 Des Voeux Road Central. Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, July 3, 1919.

Furnished for 12 months No. 87 The Peak (No. 1 Stewart Terrace) containing 3 Bedrooms and bath-rooms, hot and cold water, Drying room, Dining room, Drawing room, Sitting room and usual office and servants' quarters also large garden. Possession 16th July.

Arrangements for Special Occasions

THE GREAT PAPER COMEDY.**TARIFF REFORMERS' PATHETIC APPEAL FOR FREE TRADE.**

(BY BROUGHAM VILLIERS IN "M.A.B.")

The way to spoil children is to give them what they cry for, and it would appear that the best way to enrage Tariff Reformers is to give them what they demand. A most amusing outcry is now going on in the newspapers, headed by the *Evening Standard* and the *Daily Express* for the abolition of the restrictions now in force on the import of paper. Needless to say, we have no sympathy with these restrictions. They limit the production of book and papers, raise the price of knowledge to the public, and cause widespread unemployment in the printing trade, all in order to confer a very doubtful benefit on a few paper manufacturers. But why should we strain our voice in the accents of wrath when those who are as much as anyone else responsible for the paper restrictions are willing to shout themselves hoarse on our behalf? The good man will never swear when someone else will do his swearing for him.

We prefer to lie low and enjoy the spectacle. We like to see the *Express* warning Mr. Law that "his own fiscal policy will be strangled at birth if he hesitates to act now." The stanchest Tariff Reformers—surely these are the proprietors of the *Daily Express* themselves!—are already muttering that if this is the sort of thing which is to go on under Protection they want none of it. We are glad to find the *Evening Standard* realising that increased prices mean less trade and more unemployment, no "work for all," as used to be the cry, and having it brought home by painful experience that one man's manufactured article is another's raw material. The following extracts from the *Standard's* articles of April 29, and, indeed, the whole article, might have appeared in any Free Trade paper, with no loss except to the lover of humour:

"Before the paper duties were abolished there was no popular Press; books were extravagantly dear, and one of the main solaces of civilised life was denied to the average man and woman. If the paper manufacturers can prevail with the Government, over which they have shown so far so extraordinary an influence, those conditions will be to a large extent reproduced."

"The paper maker wants the best of both worlds. He claims protection for his product, but demands that the pulp which he uses shall be imported free. But if pulp is the raw material of the paper manufacturer, paper is the raw material of the printer and publisher. And the trades which consume paper are far greater employers of labour than the paper mills."

"These people are 'hoist with their own petard,' but we have no wish to see the trade of the nation suffer with them. The paper trade is simply a typical example of the industry of England, which depends, broadly speaking, on the import of raw materials, like wood pulp, and semi-manufactured articles, like paper, which comes here to be completely manufactured. Hardly a shilling in the pound of our imports consists of fully manufactured goods. Restrictions in other trades will cause just as much damage as this, of which the *Express* and the *Standard* complain, only the victims will not enjoy the eloquent support of the Tariff Reform Press."

TEETHING TIME NEED NOT MEAN TEARS.

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BIRTH.

BIRD.—At No. 12a. The Peak, on the 15th instant, the wife of H. W. Bird, of a daughter.

The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1919.

THE FOOL OF JOY.

Poetry is vastly more important than politics. Indeed, to paraphrase a well-worn tag about love, politics is man's life a part, but poetry's his whole existence. Every new poet means something to a man. His work is eagerly examined to see whether that something be little or much. Sometimes it is much. Poems have influenced men, have consoled or encouraged them. Occasionally they have taught them. From "Thirty days hath September" onwards, poems have woven themselves into the fabric of our lives. If you happen to have met the poet, or if your circumstances seem to be fitted by the poem, (as by Tennyson's "In Memoriam") there is an enhancement of value, such as we find in taking up "The Fool of Joy," by Tom MacInnes, (he of the Canton Tramway Concession). The book is very nicely printed by McClelland, Goodchild, and Stewart, Ltd., of 215 Victoria Street, Toronto. As long fellow might have said:

Should you question, should you

ask us,

Whence this book The Fool of Joy?

Who on earth is Tom MacInnes?

We should answer, we should tell you.

He is one of those Canadians,

One of those eye-widened poets

Who derive from far horizons

Views of life as atmospheric.

From that land of lofty moun-

tains,

Land of far-flung fertile prairies,

Where the men are daring bat-

ters.

Fronting Fate and callous Nature.

Thus he sings the song of vision

And his favourite form's to

ballad.

With excursions villainic

With departures fragmentary

But he sings to make you

hearken.

Make you understand and listen.

J. W. Garvin accuses MacInnes of

living in the Celtic rather than in

the English or Latin tradition.

That's fudge. He lives in the natural,

human tradition, with the added

spaciousness of the large, new lands.

He is of the red-blooded breed of

poets, simple, direct, brutally candid

—with something (if we must de-

pend to odorous comparisons) of

the touch of John Masefield. In view of his outlook, as expressed coherently and consistently in the bulk of his work, MacInnes occasionally invites the suspicion of insincerity. He is for the most part the unrepentant, unashamed, reminiscent *vieux*, the Adam Lindsay Gordon type in part:

For gifts misspent, and resolutions vain;

"Tis somewhat late to trouble;

I know.

If I had to live life over, I would live the same again.

That is different to the pensive melancholy, the playing with sadness, of poets like Wu-ti:

I think of my lovely lady: I never can forget

Floating-pagoda boat crosses

Fen River.

Across the mid-stream white waves rise;

Flute and drum keep time to

sound of the rowers' song:

Amidst revel and feasting sad thoughts come;

Youth's years how few! Age how sure.

That is human enough, but it is not the Fool of Joy. It is rather Verlaine or one of the other French Decadents. It is Ecclesiastes. It is the folly of joy. But as we remarked in a preliminary note, the Fool of Joy enjoys the joy of folly and stays young. He belongs to the Pantagruelian order. He is that man told of by Tolstoi, who, pursued by a bear, climbed a tree. The tree hung over a pit of venomous serpents. The bear followed him, and he crept out upon a limb over the pit of snakes. The bear was stretching out a paw, the serpents were hissing, the branch was breaking, yet the man noticed a drop of honey on a leaf. He put out his tongue and licked it up! As for MacInnes, he says:

While upon my legs I'm free

Out in the sunlight I intend

To dine with God prodigiously:

Youth is a splendid thing to spend.

For him the road of many

directions—for him the rhyme of

long romance—for him the world of

imperfections, full of adventure and

multiple chance. He grows stale

with quietude on page 13 and brags

of it on page 71; "thankful for safe

obscenity." But these are moods, to which all poets, as human men, are entitled. For the most part we like his mental attitude:

"Now as for me, and as regards

The gain or loss from day to day,

I go detached; I mean to say

That I live largely as I please.

Whether it does or does not pay.

Among the inequalities."

Indeed, we can sympathise with his disgust of the "damnable palaver"

ing of pedagogues too regular," In his "Ballade of Virtues," his refrain is "we who are all in the mud together," and the treatment suggests that, alternatively, he hasn't read Whitman, or doesn't agree with him. But as a Fool of Joy he must agree. What men need in these namby-pamby days is a ballad of the rich clear mud that God made. At times he seems to feel it. O anxious saviours of men and such

Thanks for your help in our evil plight!

But please don't save us all too much!

When God woke up and called for light,

He set things turning from left to right.

A good enough sign it seems to me.

That we shall turn thus without you—quite!

Go your way and let folks be.

"All good fellows are friends of mine" is a ballad that pleases, as likewise "Bully for my big appetite." There's a lit to his Chinatown Chant:

Hello, how do, come in, sit down!

You my very good friend!

You come best place in Chinatown.

You my very good friend!

Too much cold and rain in street.

You look sick, me stand you treat.

Fix up something good to eat

For my very good friend.

Yim poi—no care!

Yim poi—you no care!

Sometime good time alla time maybe!

We no care—Yim poi.

Maybe, as he says in the Ballade of Comfortable Doctrine, some Jock o' Lantern gleams across the swamp of his offence; maybe too high his heart esteems God's ultimate benevolence; but we don't think so. It is as sound as it is comferting. In "Broken Days," as a proof-reader in a newspaper office, the poet gives us pictures, true pictures, and ends on a high note on Beauty:

And still she comes to me, the I be old.

Living in covered ways and namelessly;

And still her fields of amaranth await,

And glorious across the manifold

Dim valleys of the dead exalt I see

Her azure gardens gleaming, and the great

Marble towers of morning tip with gold.

In that poem we get this passage:

To ease my soul I laid upon a heap

Of long unopened Calvinistic books

The splendid contradiction of a rose.

That, in our judgment, is good poetry.

ADAM AND EVE AND BOLSHEVISM.

Without commenting on the merits of a decision which we take to be still *sui generis*, without abating in the least our strong conviction that no sort of public servant should accept any sort of "cumsha" from the public, without criticising either the conduct of the prosecution or the arguments in court, we desire to associate ourselves in the most emphatic way with the protest made by Mr. Lo, the advocate defending. His client was discharged, and should have been allowed to walk out a free man. His continued detention in the irregular manner described was an outrage upon the principles of British justice. They could it is true, have got him again under the convenient but iniquitous banishment process, by which a man, without a specific charge or any definite witness appearing against him can be departmentally arrested and deported (by decision of the Executive Council which acts mechanically upon the reports of officers) but that does not affect the principle. It does not affect the action of the Police any less high-handed and objectionable. The fact that the man concerned belongs to what we may dub the "smaller fry" makes it all the worse. He was tried in open court on a specific charge. He was acquitted by the magistrate. He was "detained." Under the British flag, by British officers. We are shocked. If according to our British ideas a man is innocent (and to be treated as innocent) until he is proved guilty, how much more consideration is due to a man whom the magistrate who tries him declares to be innocent?

Once more we claim the right to congratulate ourselves on having a preacher like the Rev. E. Martin amongst us. Such moral courage evidences true faith and trust, and in the end it must serve truth, whereas equivocation or the policy of Hush does it disservice. One of the worst sins in Buddhism is intellectual sloth, a matter in which our own folk are slackers.

We are not at present entering on a discussion of the Old Testament on those lines, however. It is just that in pondering his sermon we thought of an illustration that may help some readers in another matter.

Before the war we were all Socialists. The war has cured some of us of it. We have seen it in action. That is why we are against interference in Russia. That is why we desired the Russian Bolsheviks to have a free hand. It would have been such a splendid object lesson to our own

Bolshevistically minded agitators. In Hungary it has had a trial, and conspicuously failed, but unfortunately we haven't had sufficient details to "rub in" the lesson. The Hungarians found the Soviet oligarchy more intolerably tyrannical than anything they had hitherto known. The result was a drop of honey on a leaf. He put out his tongue and licked it up! As for MacInnes, he says:

While upon my legs I'm free

Out in the sunlight I intend

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Youth is a splendid thing to spend.

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attentively you will find that Adam and the apple tree and the prohibition all antedated the creation of poor, dear Eve. If she knew of the prohibition at all, of which there is no evidence, she must have got it at second-hand through Adam. Man like, he may easily have forgotten to mention it to her. Even this long time after it is our duty as gentlemen (and as careful and accurate students) to such</

THE "BRIBERY" CASE.

APPLICATION FOR RE-HEARING
REFUSED.KEEPING A DISCHARGED MAN
IN CUSTODY.

As briefly reported in yesterday's *China Mail*, Mr. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, appeared before Mr. N. J. Smith, at the Magistrate's Court, in which the No. 200 of the P.W.D., who was accused of receiving a bribe of \$50, was discharged by the Magistrate on the ground that there could not be any question of influencing the defendant's conduct as he had no power.

Mr. K. L. Lo watched the case on behalf of the defendant.

The evidence adduced at the first hearing, briefly, was that the effect that defendant, who was employed under Mr. J. G. Mackay, Land Rival of the P.W.D., received a bribe of \$5 from a sergeant living in Shantung on the understanding that he would expedite the issue of a permit for a piece of land he wished for some time. Mr. Lo contended that as the defendant was merely a clerk he had no power which could be influenced by the receipt of a bribe, even if such an allegation were true. His client, however, denied that he received the money as a bribe; it was merely a loan.

Mr. Smith delivered the following judgment: I find that the prosecution has not sufficiently proved any improper act of encouragement or omission for the doing of which the money in question was given. It was part of the defendant's duties to assist in the expediting issuing of permits, and to receive presents or money merely in return for the promise of performing this particular duty, however reprehensible it might be in a public servant, is certainly not bribery within the meaning of the Ordinance. There is, of course, the implication that if the money was not paid delays might result, but it was clearly proved that it was common knowledge to the complainant and others that defendant had little authority in such matters, therefore discharge the defendant.

When the decision was given Mr. T. L. Perkins, Assistant Director of Public Works, disagreed with it.

Mr. Wakeman, yesterday, stated that the reason for the present application was firstly, that the decision given by the Magistrate, when discharging the man, was wrong in law; and, secondly, the great importance of that decision as affected practically the whole of the subordinate service of the Colony. He had taken the case as reported in the *Daily Press*. He did not know whether the Magistrate would accept it as a correct report.

Mr. Smith intimated that the report was probably correct, except that the paper had given a great deal more of Mr. Mackay's evidence than he had taken down in his notes. There was a considerable amount of talk on previous occasions, and he had not taken a note of that.

Mr. Wakeman stated that Mr. Lo had remarked that he was there to defend the one charge of receiving a bribe of \$5, but the previous instances were simply circumstances leading to the acceptance of that \$5, and, therefore, necessary to prove.

Mr. Smith: That there were suspicions against this man and that he had actually accepted previous bribes?

Mr. Wakeman remarked that, as reported in the *Press*, the ground for the Magistrate's decision was that defendant himself had no power to issue permits and therefore that any money he took was not with the intention of influencing his conduct.

Mr. Smith: It was not exactly that. It was a fact that he had taken the money for what he had planned to do. What was his job to do? That was to get the permits issued as quickly as possible.

Mr. Wakeman: That's just why I suggest that your Worship was wrong. This man had a certain power. My submission is that it was bribery. Continuing, Mr. Wakeman stated that the decision amounted to this: that practically the only people who could receive bribes were the Heads of Department. For instance, the C.S.P. issued a number of permits, and the decision would mean that none of the subordinates who accepted money considerations for an expeditions issuing of those permits would be guilty of receiving a bribe.

Mr. Smith remarked that if a policeman received \$1 from a gambler, as at present, he would not be guilty of bribery.

Mr. Wakeman replied that, as a matter of fact, permits were checked. Supposing, the C.S.P. signed the permits and gave them to his subordinates to deliver. These men received illegal gratification for their delivery, yet, according to the decision, from the D.S.P. downwards the subordinates would not be liable to prosecution because they did not actually sign the permits.

Mr. Smith remarked that if a man pretended that he had power to issue permits or not as he thought fit he could be charged with having received money under false pretences.

Mr. Wakeman retorted that he was applying for a re-hearing on the

ground that the decision given was wrong. The Magistrate knew that the law as regards false pretences was very intricate law indeed, and involved a number of things which to the lay mind would not appear as false pretences though it was such under law. The definition of the word "bribe" in the Ordinance is: "Bribe includes any fee, perquisite, reward or gratification, whether pecuniary or otherwise, not payable or receivable by law." This proved quite clearly that the \$5 was neither payable nor receivable by law. Section 3 of the Ordinance said that "Every public servant who accepts or retains, or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain, or causes or procures to be obtained, from any person, whether by himself or by any other person and whether for himself or for any other person, any bribe with a view to influence his conduct as such public servant, or in respect to the fulfilment of his duty, to do or to omit to do any act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour."

Mr. Wakeman's submission was that the man's object in taking the \$5 was that he had certain influence in the department, as all office messengers had.

The first thing that an applicant would do when he went to an office would be to speak to the man sitting outside and say: "I want a permit."

The next procedure would be to go to the Clerk on duty and repeat the request, and, presumably, it would go before the Head of the Department. With this man received the \$5 with a view to getting the permit issued.

Mr. Smith: That is not doing an act contrary to his duty.

Mr. Wakeman: That is exactly. His duty is to go in at once, without asking the man for \$5. It is contrary to the rules of honesty.

Mr. Smith: It seems to me that it would be a good thing in this case if you could get away from the atmosphere of these rustics and consider it side by side with a parallel case at Home. For instance, if any one of us were going away for a holiday and we gave the policeman half-crown to look specially after a house would that be a bribe?

Mr. Wakeman: Yes, strictly in law it is a bribe. What one ought to do is to write to the Head of the Police and ask him to keep an eye on the house or one could arrange for a man to guard the place on payment.

Mr. Smith: Supposing an important telegram were coming to me and I had to catch a train. If I were to pay sixpence to a telegram boy to bring the telegram to me at once would that be a bribe?

Mr. Wakeman: Strictly speaking it is. It is the duty of the telegram boy to deliver it as quickly as possible.

Mr. Smith: Then you are paying him for doing his duty.

Mr. Wakeman: He stated that the boy's business was to convey the telegram as quickly as possible in the order issued. If a boy had two telegrams to deliver, and, receiving sixpence, delivered one telegram before the other because of the money, then it would amount to bribery.

Mr. Smith: What about Christmas boxes, tips, etc.?

Mr. Wakeman: Everybody knows that tips are given at Home. Under the Post Office Ordinance postmen are allowed to receive Christmas boxes?

Mr. Smith: Well, I think the present case is exactly parallel to the telegram boy's case I have just referred to. You want a thing specially quickly done and you give him money for it, not for delaying or holding up another telegram. You are merely giving him an honourarium to do his job.

Mr. Wakeman: He or any other Government servant is forbidden to receive money.

Mr. Smith: Is it a crime?

Mr. Wakeman: Strictly it is a crime. A man is not allowed to accept it under the regulations.

Mr. Smith: In that case the Ordinance is not expressly laid out.

Mr. Wakeman: That money should have gone into the Government's pocket.

Continuing, Mr. Wakeman cited a number of cases which came before the Home Courts. Lord Justice Romer's definition of a bribe was giving a public servant money with a view to influencing him to act in favour of a certain transaction, keeping the giving secret, without the consent or knowledge of the principal of the Department. "That was bribery within the meaning of the law." "The present case," added Mr. Wakeman, "is very similar."

Mr. Smith stated that the money was given with a view to encouraging the man to do his duty.

Mr. Wakeman pointed out that Lord Justice Romer had observed that the Court did not require to go into the motives for giving the money or to allow any evidence concerning the motive.

Mr. Smith: Does the mere object of giving influence the person?

Mr. Wakeman replied that the money had been given without the consent or knowledge of the Head of the Department. The man should have gone to the head of the Department and reported about the permit, instead of asking for \$5.

Mr. Smith: But he has done that for ten years.

Mr. Wakeman pointed out that this was a case of issuing a new per-

mit. Instead of doing his duty by taking the man in to see the Head he demanded \$5, as a matter of fact \$10. There was a case at Home of a Clerk who took a bribe in order to procure the exchange of a French prisoner-of-war before his actual time. That man had no power to exchange prisoners; the only thing he could do was to recommend the person to a person in authority. He was convicted for receiving a bribe. The only difference in the present case was that the man wanted a permit.

Mr. Smith: He was definitely doing an injustice to the other prisoners who had a priority of claim. There is no evidence that that man was keeping anybody else in prison.

Mr. Wakeman: He was acting contrary to integrity and honesty. He is not allowed to take money under General Orders. One of the regulations is that he should be honest.

Mr. Smith: That is not contrary to honesty.

Mr. Wakeman: It is. The Ordinance would be a dead letter.

Mr. Smith: I don't agree at all. What is the criminal act?

Mr. Wakeman: Taking the money. It must influence his conduct.

Mr. Smith: Taking the money with a view to do an illegal act, that is the illegal act he undertook to do.

Mr. Wakeman: It is dishonesty, because he is forbidden by the regulations to take money.

Mr. Smith: I cannot see what dishonest act he intended to commit in consideration of the money. It is a very important point.

Mr. Wakeman: It affects us, as I said, principally the whole of the Subordinate Service.

Mr. Smith: I am sure I cannot read the law otherwise.

Mr. Wakeman: I submit it is dishonest. He is a Government servant and he does a thing which is actually forbidden to do.

Mr. Smith: Bribery within the meaning of the Ordinance, as I read it, is doing some dishonest act or any act contrary to one's duty as a public servant. What was the act he undertook to do in consideration of receiving \$5?

Mr. Wakeman: He undertook to get a permit.

Mr. Smith: Is that a dishonest act?

Mr. Wakeman: He should not take money to do it.

Mr. Smith: You are going round and round.

Mr. Wakeman referred to the case of a man offering the Duke of Grafton £5,000 in view of getting his son a certain appointment in Jamaica. The Letters Patent had to be signed by His Majesty. The Duke had the man indicted, and all the Judges held that he was guilty of offering a bribe. The present case was exactly similar.

Mr. Smith remarked that the Duke was offered £5,000 to influence his conduct in regard to the securing of a certain appointment which he had the power to bestow.

Mr. Smith: I don't see any difference between the two cases.

Mr. Smith: There is a difference. In the case cited the money is given to the Duke to influence him in doing a dishonest act. Here there is no such thing.

Mr. Smith: The complaint knows perfectly well he cannot do anything. Yet he asks for \$5 to get the permit.

Mr. Smith: The complainant pays \$4 half-yearly for his permit.

Mr. Wakeman: I don't know whether that was for another permit.

Mr. T. L. Perkins, who was present in Court, said: He has a permit for which he pays \$4 half-yearly.

It is a permit for a fresh place; it is an extension of a permit granted previously.

Mr. Wakeman referred to the Magistrate's statement at the previous hearing, to the effect that if a person liked to offer him \$20 for hearing a case it was not bribery because that would not influence his action.

Mr. Smith: I have been inaccurately reported by the *Press*. It occurred to him at the moment. His duty was to try a case. Supposing somebody came up to him and gave him \$5 and said: "You go on trying cases." That was not bribery. But if somebody gave him \$5 and said: "You go on trying a case in a certain way," that would be bribery.

Mr. Wakeman: Your Worship must assume that the money was given to influence him.

Mr. Smith: A man may come up and give me a present in virtue of doing my job properly.

Mr. Wakeman: I have nothing more to say. I have put the matter as strongly as I could.

Mr. Smith: Well, I am afraid I cannot read the law in any other way than I have already done. When I considered the question I had not seen the learned definitions given.

Mr. Wakeman: I make no application to state a case.

Mr. Smith: It is a most important point of law.

Mr. Wakeman pointed out that this was a case of issuing a new per-

mit. At this point Mr. Smith observed defendant standing in the dock and remarked: I don't know why this man is standing in the dock, by the way.

Mr. Lo: I would like leave to make a few remarks on that; I cannot see why myself.

Mr. E. P. C. Wolfe, C.S.P.: He is on the charge-sheet. I do not see why he should come out of the dock.

He is charged with the offence your Worship suggested—obtaining money by false pretences.

Mr. Smith: He was definitely doing an injustice to the other prisoners who had a priority of claim.

There is no evidence that that man was keeping anybody else in prison.

Mr. Smith: The only thing he could do was to recommend the person to a person in authority.

He was convicted for receiving a bribe. The only difference in the present case was that the man wanted a permit.

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"NAGOYA"	30th August	2nd October	11th October
"KRIYA"	3rd October	25th November	6th December

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

	Leave Hong-kong about	Arrive Bombay about
"DUNERA"	7th September	26th September

FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS AND RANGOON.

	Leave Hong-kong about	Arrive Calcutta about
"ARRAKOON APCAR"	2nd Sept.	1st Oct.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

	Leave Hong-kong about	Arrive Shanghai about
"DUNERA"	25th August	Shanghai only.

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ALASKA MARU Saturday, 20th September.

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FOR	STEAMERS	TO	STEAMERS
HONGKONG	WUHU	Aug. 20, at 9 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	CHIENKANG	Aug. 21, at Noon.	
	SUMNO	Aug. 24, Daylight.	
SHANGHAI	TEAN	Aug. 25, at Noon.	
SWATOW & BANGKOK	LUCHOW	Aug. 26, at 11 a.m.	
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-Tsin	HUNGCHOW	Aug. 26, at 3 p.m.	
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STRAITS & CALCUTTA	YATTEWADY	Aug. 20, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	WOSANG	Aug. 21, at Daylight.
HAIPHONG	LONGKANG	Aug. 21, at 8 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	FOOKSANG	Aug. 22, at 3 p.m.
KOBE	KWAISANG	Aug. 23, at 5 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Aug. 28, at 3 p.m.
KOBE	HOPSANG	Aug. 30, at Daylight.

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"EMIGRE"	About September 1.	
"CITY OF SYDNEY"	About September 22.	
"SEATTLE SPIRIT"	About October 24.	
FOR PORTLAND direct.		
"COAXET"	About October 5.	
"WARAN"	About October 11.	
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S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about	Due MARSEILLES about	Due LONDON about
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FOR
BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	due Bombay about
DUNERA	7th Sept.	28th Sept.

FOR
CALCUTTA via STRAITS and RANGOON.

ARRATON APC.R	2nd Sept.	Due Calcutta 25th Sept.
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LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

INABA MARU Friday, 22nd August, at Noon.

KAMO MARU Friday, 5th September, at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU Friday, 22nd August, at 11 a.m.

JANGO MARU Wednesday, 24th September, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Murnora, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOSOKU MARU Wednesday, 3rd September.

EWAB-WU Middle of September.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YETOROFU MARU Saturday, 6th September.

HEINAN MARU Monday, 9th September.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU Saturday, 23rd August, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY MARU Sunday, 24th August.

SHIDZUOKA MARU Thursday, 4th September, at 11 a.m.

KAGA MARU Thursday, 18th September, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

TAJIMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) Friday, 22nd August.

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Hongkong, April 1, 1919.

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DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Persis Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 28th August.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Perse Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 10th September.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Venezuela	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 10th Sept., at Noon.
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan, &c.	Emperor	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 11th Sept.
China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	The Admiral Line	On 22nd August.
Western Knight	Osaka Shozen Kaisha	Empress of Japan	About 21st August.
Africa Maru	Osaka Shozen Kaisha	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.
Kashima Maru	Osaka Shozen Kaisha	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.
Empress of Japan	Osaka Shozen Kaisha	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.
Kwaisang	Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.	Canadian O.S. Ltd.	On 24th August.
Aki Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 26th Aug., at 5 p.m.
Anjo Maru	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 22nd Aug., at 11 a.m.
Aster	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	The Admiral Line	On 1st Sept.
Coastal	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd August.
Tango Maru	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 24th August.
Dunera	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	F. & G. S. & A. L.	On 25th August.
Wesinga	Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.	F. & G. S. & A. L.	On 21st Aug., at Noon.
Shanghai	Shanghai	Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 22nd Aug., at 3 p.m.
Chittagong	Shanghai	Takao-China-Japan Line	On 23rd Aug., at 9 a.m.
Footware	Shanghai	Osaka Shozen Kaisha	On 24th Aug., at 10 a.m.
Singapore, Panang & Belawan-Deli	Takao	Osaka Shozen Kaisha	On 24th Aug., at Noon.
Takao via Swatow & Amoy	Takao	Osaka Shozen Kaisha	On 25th Aug., at Noon.
Keeling via Swatow and Amoy	Takao	Osaka Shozen Kaisha	On 31st August.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Takao	Osaka Shozen Kaisha	On 28th August.
Manila	Loongsang	Dowdall & Co., Ltd.	On 29th Aug., at 3 p.m.
Bombay & Colombo	Borneo Maru	Borneo Maru	On 29th Aug., at Noon.
London and Antwerp	Alta Maru	Osaka Shozen Kaisha	On 31st August.
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban	Inaba Maru	Osaka Shozen Kaisha	On 29th Aug., at Noon.
Japan	Tacoma Maru	Osaka Shozen Kaisha	On 10th Sept.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

OUR PRINCE.

BLARNEYS NICELY.

St. JOHN, (New Brunswick).—The Prince of Wales landed officially today. At luncheon the Prince said he was gratified at his first landing on Canadian soil because he had been so much among the Canadian troops at the Front and had made so many friends, that he could not consider himself a stranger.

He wanted the Canadians to regard him as a Canadian in mind and spirit. He valued Canadian friendships deeply, and hoped to make many more.

He would always make an earnest endeavour to prove true to those friendships.

ANGLO-PERSIAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, August 18.—The Anglo-Persian Agreement in no way means that Britain is assuming foreign responsibilities, or that Persia has given up any part of her liberties.

Persia took the initiative in requesting Britain's help to rehabilitate the fortunes of Persia, because she realised that Britain was the only great neighbour closely interested in her future and able and willing to furnish help.

The Agreement also includes an undertaking that Britain will co-operate with Persia for the encouragement of Anglo-Persian enterprise, to improve means of communication by railway construction, etc.

An Anglo-Persian Committee of experts will be appointed to advise the Customs tariff, with a view to remodelling it to promote the prosperity of the country.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Translated for The China Mail from the Wei Tsz Yat Po)

THE SHANGHAI CONFERENCE.

PEKING, Aug. 18.—The Shanghai peace Conference will be open. The public will be admitted to the Conference.

A TIENSIN CAUCUS.

It is stated that a political meeting of various leaders is to be held at Tientsin. Many important persons are proceeding there.

THE SOUTHWEST LEADERS' ATTITUDE.

The attitudes of the southwest leaders have been made known. Shum Chun-hsun intends to preserve the old parliament. Luk Wing-tin pays more attention to the military powers. Lam Po-yih wishes to get a position in Fukien. Tong Chi-yao wants to be the inspector general of Yunnan, Szechuan and Kweichow. Only Wu Ting-fang and Tong Shaoyi show no definite attitude.

WONG YAP TONG

SHANGHAI, August 18.—Wong Yap Tong has decided to go to Shanghai after parliament has been closed. He has asked Wong Hak-man, one of the peace delegates, to wait for him at Shanghai.

SUB-DELEGATES RESIGN.

Chu Fat So and Ng Ting Chong, the peace delegates, have tendered their resignations, but the cabinet has not accepted them.

CHINESE IN PARIS HOMESICK.

The Chinese peace delegates to the Paris Conference including Luk Ching Chang, Wong Ching Ting and others, have applied for permission to return to China immediately after the signing of the Austrian peace treaty. Their request has been refused.

THE CHEKIANG TUCHUN.

Loo Wing Chang took up the Tuchunship of Chekiang on the 16th inst.

MILITARY STUDENTS TO JAPAN.

The request of the military government that in sending students to the Japanese Military University the South should have the same numbers as the North, has been referred to the Ministry of War and the General Staff for consideration.

THE "ATREUS" HOMERS.

Fund for providing amusements for the men going home on the s.s. "Atreus."

Collected by Rev. F. G. B.

Hastings.

Anonymous.

G. P.

Staff of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd.

Mr. P. P. J. Wodhouse, C.I.E.

Hon. Mr. N. J. Stabb, O.B.E.

Mr. F. A. Joseph.

Anonymous.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Follock.

Already acknowledged.

GIRL TIME.

LONDON PAGEANT OF COMELINES.

We were in Oxford Street just about the time of the girls. The time of the girls is just after closing time. It happens every evening, but on Saturday it happens in greater strength. This was Saturday.

The man from Remote Parts had made difficult progress from Tuxedo Court Road. He was nervous.

He had, he said, never seen so many women on so narrow a pavement at any one time in his life. He spent the whole journey avoiding the women who stood on the curb-edge to look at the top of shop windows, and in running into the women who stood near the shop windows to look at everything.

This was before the avalanche suddenly the time arrived, and they simply went under. The current of girls came with a rush from the doorways and the side streets and along the main road, and was swept away. In an instant he was submerged in a sea of silk. I had no more vision of him than a frantic semi-waving an appealing SOS above a shining spray of spring hats, and then he was gone from sight.

I discovered him 100 yards back along the road, apologizing elatedly and furiously every three seconds to girls who didn't know he was respecting their way. I pulled him into a doorway, and let him recover. He stood hot and panting and glazed.

A WILDERNESS OF GIRLS.

FORTUNE IN GOLD ABOARD NANKING.

LIVER CARRIES LARGEST CONSIGNMENT OF COIN SINCE BAN LIFTED.

A recent number of the Japan Advertiser says: Consigned to the International Banking Corporation in different points of the Far East and other banks there is aboard the China Mail liner "Nanking" nearly fourteen million dollars. Bound for Shanghai and Hongkong she arrived at Yokohama, from San Francisco by way of Honolulu, at 3 o'clock on Aug. 4.

She is carrying treasure to the amount of Yen 13,950,000 all gold, the largest shipment to date of gold for the Orient since the embargo on the exportation of the precious metal was lifted by President Wilson some time ago. Most of this money, except for \$1,500,000 is consigned to banks in Hongkong and Shanghai. On her last trip the "Nanking" carried \$800,000. Captain T. H. Dobson reports a calm trip all the way. Replacing Mr. Barrett, the ship's popular purser, who is now in San Francisco on furlough, is Mr. B. P. Sharon, former freight clerk. Owing to a big crowd of through passengers some of the first class passengers are occupying the second class staterooms. There were 155 first class, 72 second class and 305 steerage passengers on board. She brought 1,012 sacks of mail besides a cargo of approximately 2,700 tons including 277 tons for Yokohama.

VILE WOMAN SPY.

SAID TO HAVE WORN UNIFORM TO SEE MEN SHOT.

The correspondent of the Daily Mail writing on June 24 says:

One of the most terrible monsters revealed by the war is Alice Aubert, one of the "25 informers of Laon," now being tried in Paris by court-martial for treason during the German occupation. She is a woman of extraordinarily bad and cruel appearance, but with the remains of a sort of savage beauty. Her lover a young man named Reselle, is in the dock with her.

"You have the deaths of at least five Frenchmen on your conscience," the president of the court told her. She denounced several French soldiers who were in hiding in the Laon district. The Huns shot the 6, and Alice Aubert is alleged to have wounded a German soldier's wife to attend the execution. After this the Mayor of Angoulême and his deputy and several other people were shot.

One of Alice Aubert's victims was Mme. Daubenton, who was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for giving the French soldiers a piece of bread. Alice Aubert came twice to Paris on spying missions.

To the first occasion she spent a fortnight in the capital to collect information for the enemy. In a whining voice she told the court that Lieutenant von Hoeningen, with whom she had an intrigue, compelled her to carry out these missions by horse-whipping her.

The most monstrous crime alleged against her was denunciation of the Mayor of Asnières-Sur-Seine, named Baugé. Even the Hun military judges were revolted by her infamy.

According to her story, Reselle, her lover, said to her one day: "Baugé must die. Tussot and I have sworn it." Tussot was Baugé's unsuccessful opponent in the municipal elections. In revenge a charge against Baugé of harbouring French spies dropped by aeroplanes was trumped up, and Tussot swore that he had sent them at the mayor's house.

Baugé was sentenced to death, but his wife succeeded in proving his innocence and saving him, and the Germans shot Tussot instead for bearing false witness.

Reselle, a low-browed brute, vehemently denied his mistress' version of the story.

A PAGEANT OF PRINCESSES.

Eyes and features and complexion and countenances affected us with a sense of the perfect poise of all girls bowing forward along the street—that slimness and neatness, the fine, plump perfect beauty of their strong and vigorous bodies were things we marvelled at their comeliness. They carried themselves sumptuously, they moved like queens. They had good figures, slim, firm, upstanding young figures, gently and rounded figures, delicate and almost fairy-frail figures—but they were all beautiful, all feminine and quick and alive.

And flushed past us in an unending stream this pageant of princesses from the counter and the desk, and they were all good-humoured. The air was shining with their laughter. The street was lovely with their ebullient good spirits. Sour faces, gloomy faces, depressed faces were few, there was only a flash of joyous talk, and the unswerving flush of lumbent smiles.

Bright eyes, bright lips, bright faces and bright souls filled in wonder that common-place street, and we watched and we smiled, too. There was no escaping the sheer, dancing, quickening beauty of that amazing river of youth. We stood and smiled, and thumped the powers that be for so much that was good to look upon, and the Man from Remote Parts, caused being hot and apologetic, and looked at me.

"Not a bad old race are we?" he said.

Owing to the prompt and generous response made to this appeal, the fund is now to be closed.

Further particulars will be published later.

\$742.00

THE "BRIBERY" CASE.

(Continued from Page 5.)

With all respect, it seemed mean that after the Magistrate had discharged the man he should be kept waiting for the Crown Solicitor to make up his mind whether he should apply for a re-hearing or for a case to be stated.

Mr. Smith remarked that he did not think that that was within his jurisdiction.

Mr. Wakeman was heard to say that his mind was made up an hour after he received the papers. The man was now detained on a charge of having received money under false pretences, but there was no use going on until a case was stated.

Mr. Lo remarked that the false pretences charge was put in because the Police wanted to get the man.

Mr. Wolfe, C.S.P., stated that he had had an interview with Mr. Lo, who was entirely misrepresenting what had occurred. He told Mr. Lo that the man was put on the charge-sheet for having received money under false pretences. There was no object surely, in going on with the other case when there would be an appeal.

Mr. Lo denied that he had misrepresented the C.S.P. His complaint was that if the Police wanted to charge his client with having received money under false pretences he should have been arrested at once and his name put on the charge-sheet. The Police had no authority to detain his client after he had been discharged by the Magistrate.

Mr. Smith allowed defendant out on bail of \$75, pending further proceedings.

EXCITING FIRE AT NANKING.

CHINA MERCHANTS BOAT ABLAZE AND HELP FROM THE ELCANO.

Nanking, August 8.—A fire of rather an alarming nature broke out yesterday evening on the China Merchants S. N. Co.'s "Kiangfoo" (bound for Shanghai) as she lay alongside the Tientsin-Pukou wharf.

At 10 p.m. smoke was seen issuing from the No. 1 hold about 6 p.m. and on the alarm being raised it was found that the cargo in the hold was well alight.

Although the ship's fire appliances were soon brought into play, as well as those from the shore, the fire spread with such alarming rapidity that assistance was sought from the U.S.S. "Elcano" which responded to the call with as many men as could be spared. A tough fight ensued with the fire, the heat being so intense at times as to defy the next approach of the fire-fighters. Continuous streams of water were kept on the hold and by 10 p.m. the fire was got under control.

About 11 p.m. the steamer was taken over to the Hsiaokuan side of the river, and moored to the China Merchants hulk. Here trouble was experienced with the crew, who eventually deserted, taking with them their belongings. The captain, officers, and engineers in consequence had their work cut out in preventing the steamer from being pirated by the hordes of Hsiaokuan thieves who thronged all around the steamer. Considerable damage has been sustained both by the hull and cargo. Great praise is due to the officers and men of the "Elcano" for rendering such prompt assistance and in keeping the fire from spreading, as at one time it looked as if the flames would have gained the upper hand.

The "Kiangfoo" after discharging a good deal of cargo left for Shanghai at noon to day.

Two curio-sellers met an untimely death yesterday in the river here.

Laden with their usual weird bundles they were boarding an ocean steamer loading cargo in the lower reaches, and when going up the gangway one slipped and fell into the river. His companion reached out to pull him up out of the water, but unfortunately was dragged off the gangway ladder also. Both sank with their wares before assistance could be rendered. Their bodies were never recovered.

THE MENACE.

One more point: The essence of the right kind of control is that it should be exercised by independent, quasi-judicial, or at least impartial, bodies, not by interested bureaucratic departments acting as judges in their own case.

Much of the irritation caused among merchants by the Ministry of Food arose from this fact—that they found themselves subject to the restrictions of a despotic department which was actually competing with them in the same market. Long ago, in railway legislation, Parliament laid down the principle that the control of rates and traffic, etc., should be in the hands of an independent Railway and Canal Commission and not of a Government department directly or indirectly interested in its own affairs.

This is the right principle.

The greater danger of State control lies in the exercise of legislative and judicial functions by Government departments, where the individual whose liberties are concerned has no chance of an independent hearing and no right of appeal. Government departments are as great a menace to personal freedom in the twentieth century as were the Stuart Kings in the seventeenth. It is vital, in my view, that in the coming days of peace Parliament should refuse to surrender its legislative prerogative to Government offices or conclude judicial powers to the bureaucracy.

The methods of Dora must die.

TEETHING CHILDREN.

TEETHING children have more or less diarrhoea, which can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea remedy. All that is necessary is to give the prescribed dose after each operation of the bowels; i.e., clean the system. It is safe and sure. Even the most severe and dangerous cases are quickly cured by it. For sale by All Chemists and Storeskeepers.

DORA METHODS MUST DIE.

MENACE TO THE LIBERTY OF THE PERSON.

Mr. Leslie Scott, K.C., M.P., writes in a home paper:

Jean Jacques Rousseau's remark that "Man is born free, but every where he is in chains" was one of the many foolish observations which have become classical.

Defendant informed the Magistrate that he had returned to the Colony from England yesterday and was on his way to Sunning.

Inspector Bouler: The ammunition was found concealed in a bag, which the man was carrying on to the Leung Wing Whar'. He is apparently a passenger on his way to the country. He does not however look like an ordinary passenger, who is travelling between Hongkong and America or England. He appears to be a passenger smuggler and not a man of means.

Mr. Smith: How do you know he is a passenger smuggler?

Inspector Bouler: The Police judge by a man's appearance.

Defendant: I stated that he was not allowed to go ashore in England.

Questioned, he couldn't name the place. It might have been Vancouver; he did not know.

The only thing he knew about the place was that it is a salt water port.

Mr. Smith fined defendant \$150 with the alternative of two months' hard labour.

DIDN'T LOOK RIGHT.

HOW POLICE SPOT WRONG GUNS.

Inspector Bouler made a very interesting statement to the Magistrate this morning, when a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 150 rounds of ammunition.

Defendant informed the Magistrate that he had returned to the Colony from England yesterday and was on his way to Sunning.

Inspector Bouler: The ammunition was found concealed in a bag, which the man was carrying on to the Leung Wing Whar'. He is apparently a passenger on his way to the country. He does not however look like an ordinary passenger, who is travelling between Hongkong and America or England. He appears to be a passenger smuggler and not a man of means.

Mr. Smith: How do you know he is a passenger smuggler?

Inspector Bouler: The Police judge by a man's appearance.

Defendant: I stated that he was not allowed to go ashore in England.

Questioned, he couldn't name the place. It might have been Vancouver; he did not know.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd., at Hong Kong, August 15, 1919.—
From
Shanghai Mr. Chankuan Ho, c/o Liangyuanche No. 24, Bonham Road.
Osaka Akiyama passenger
Cebu Cebu
Okinawa Okinawa
Tokyo Kimura
Shanghai Masters, Ro Wah & Co., 10th Sore East.
Amoy Shingke
Shantou Tuyuen
Tokyo Nason
Kobe Soya
Shanghai Lufunaria
Shanghai Tokumitu c/o Matsubara
Shanghai Singyeung No. 7
Shanghai Shwang
Yokohama White Kitano Mart.
T. KRING, Superintendent.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hong Kong, August 14, 1919.—
From
Aurimilla San Francisco
Barlow Madras
Bentley Nottingham
Bloomberg Racine Wisconsin
Byrd San Francisco
Charles Stone Manila
Clifford Yenssens Manila
E. Bay Post Office Durres
Favel Satheland Taipao
Mayne Iquique
Vaughan Castleton-on-the-Wye
Weber Hongkong
D. de H. FARRANT, Superintendent.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, August 19, 1919.
On London—
Bank Wire 3/9
On demand 3/9 1/4
30 days sight 3/10 1/4
4 months sight 3/10 1/4
Documentary 4 mon'ts sight 3/11 1/4
On Paris—
(In demand) 3/9
Credits, 4 months' sight 3/10
On New York—
(In demand) 3/11
Credit, 60 days' sight 3/11
On Bombay—
Wire 3/10 1/2
On demand 3/10 1/2
On Calcutta—
Wire 3/10 1/2
On demand 3/10 1/2
On Singapore—
On demand 3/12
On Manila—
On demand 170
On Shanghai—
On demand 3/10 1/2
30 days sight (private paper) 3/10 1/2
On Yamchow—
On demand 184
Gold Leaf, 100 fin (per tael) 36 80
Silver (per oz.) 5 15 00
Bullion (per oz.) 25 00 00
British Copper Cents 5 5 00
Rate of New York Interest 7 1/2
Chinese Sub. Cons. 4 1/2 per cent
Hongkong Bank Coin par.

DEAFNESS

AND NOISE IS THE HEAD.
Scores of apparently "hopeless" cases have been completely cured by the well known "French Remedy." Price 14/- per Box, Double Pot.
"Oriental Co." Station Rd. Croydon, Eng.
Any good druggist will supply this Remedy to your order, or it can be obtained direct from us upon receipt of cost.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 10th AUGUST, 1919.
OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

BANKS	11 A.M.
Hongkong Banks	... \$860 b.
MARINE INSURANCES	... 8430 b.
Canton Ins.	... 11,230 b.
North China Ins.	... 8290 b.
Union Ins.	... 8360 b.
Fuzhou Ins.	... 11,23 b.
Far Eastern	... 11,23 b.

FEES INSURANCES.

China Fire Ins. 8138 n.

Hongkong Fire Ins. 8340 b.

SHIPPING.

Douglas 898 b.

H.K. Steamboats 824 b. 24 s. 24 s.

Indo-China (Prof.) 822 b.

Do. (Def.) 819 b.

Shell Transport 800 b.

Star Ferries 884 b.

TELEGRAPHIC.

China Sugars 8180 n.

Malabar Sugars 846 b.

Mining.

Kallan Mining Adm. 60 b.

Langkawi 114 b.

Shanghai Loans 114 b.

Shanghai Exports 114 b.

Rabta 114 b.

Trough Mines 446 b.

Ural Carpets 457 b.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, ETC.

H. & K. Wharfs 897 b.

R. & W. Docks 864 b.

Shai Docks 114 b.

New Engineering 114 b.

LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.

Central Estates 8110 b.

Hongkong Hotels 8122 b. 1141 s.

Humphreys 886 b.

Kowloon Lands 846 b.

Land Reclamations 8170 b.

West Point 894 b. 94 s.

COTTON MILLS.

Ewo Cottons 110 b.

Kung Yik 757 b.

Looe Kung Mows 1107 b.

Orientals 1112 b.

Shanghai Cottons 1101 b.

Yangtzeopco 1151 b.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cements 821 b.

China-Borneo 8120 b.

China Lights Old & New 821 b.

China-Provident 820 b.

Dairy Farms 820 b.

H.K. Electric 822 b.

Mass. Icicles 834 b.

Hongkong Ropew 829 b.

Peak Tramways (Old) 871 b.

do. (New) 807 b.

Steam Laundries 834 b. ex div.

H.K. Steel Foundry 812 b.

Water-boats 816 b.

Watsons 834 b.

Powells 812 b.

Wisemans 829 b.

NIGHT CARS.

8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. 9.30 p.m.

9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.30 a.m. to 13.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

13.45 p.m. to 14.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

14.15 p.m. to 14.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

14.45 p.m. to 15.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

15.15 p.m. to 16.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

16.00 p.m. to 17.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

17.00 p.m. to 18.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

18.00 p.m. to 19.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

19.00 p.m. to 20.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

20.00 p.m. to 21.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

21.00 p.m. to 22.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

22.00 p.m. to 23.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

23.00 p.m. to 24.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

24.00 p.m. to 25.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

25.00 p.m. to 26.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

26.00 p.m. to 27.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

27.00 p.m. to 28.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

28.00 p.m. to 29.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

29.00 p.m. to 30.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

30.00 p.m. to 31.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

31.00 p.m. to 32.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

32.00 p.m. to 33.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

33.00 p.m. to 34.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

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36.00 p.m. to 37.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

37.00 p.m. to 38.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

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39.00 p.m. to 40.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

40.00 p.m. to 41.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

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42.00 p.m. to 43.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

43.00 p.m. to 44.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

44.00 p.m. to 45.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

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65.00 p.m. to 66.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

66.00 p.m. to 67.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

67.00 p.m. to 68.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

68.00 p.m. to 69.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

69.00 p.m. to 70.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

70.00 p.m. to 71.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

71.00 p.m. to 72.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

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MR. TAN JIAK KIM.

THE GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE
AT UNVEILING OF PORTRAIT.

A life size oil painting of the late Mr. Tan Jia K. Kim, C.M.G., painted by Mr. Low Kway Soo and subscribed for by members of the Chinese community, was unveiled in the Memorial Hall at Singapore on Aug. 6, by His Excellency the Governor. His Excellency was accompanied by Lady Evelyn Young, and the large company present included the General Officer Commanding (Major-General D. H. Mount, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.), the Colonial Secretary (the Hon. Mr. F. M. James, C.M.G.), a number of other Government officials, the Chinese Consul-General (Mr. Tsu Ang Wochan), Messrs See Tiong Wah, Tan Kheam Hock, Lian Chia Heng, Yap Ngan Pan, Tan Soo Bin, Tan Sip Jim, Soh Hong Chun, Org Soon Tee, Chia Yew Sianz, Ang Hock Siew, and others.

In asking the Governor to unveil the portrait, the Hon. Dr. Lim Boon Keng, O.B.E., said: Those of us who knew the late Mr. Tan Jia K. Kim will have known that his friends had subscribed for the painting of his portrait, which it was arranged, with the consent of the Municipal Commissioners, should be hung in Memorial Hall. The portrait was painted by Mr. Low Kway Soo, a local artist, whose knowledge of the art came to him by inspiration and whose study of the masters in Europe and elsewhere has yet to come, but you will have a demonstration when you see the portrait of what an unassisted can do. As to the characteristic of our late friend, I do not think it is necessary for me to dwell on them. At the time His Excellency the Governor and the unofficial members of the Legislative Council referred in detail to his work as an unofficial member for many years of our Legislative Council. As everybody knows, he did a great deal of work outside his Council duties, and for many years was one of the most painstaking citizens of this town as a Municipal Commissioner. One of his great works was the study of the expenditure of the Municipality, not a very interesting work, I am afraid, to most people, but I know from personal conversation with Mr. Tan Jia K. Kim that he always took great pains to study the budget as well as other concerns in which he was interested. There is only one thing I wish to add to the eulogy of his life which has appeared in the Press. I think it has not been sufficiently emphasised that he was a good man, and he has left a great example to the Straits Chinese and to all other classes in Singapore by his unselfish efforts for the town and for the community in which he lived. If for no other reason than this I think he is entitled to be recognised by the public, and therefore, on behalf of the subscribers, I ask His Excellency to unveil the portrait and to hand it over to the Municipal Commissioners. (Applause.)

BRITISH SUBJECTS FOR SIX GENERATIONS.

The Governor said: It is now close over two years since our friend was taken away from us. His family had been for some six generations British subjects (applause), and the names of his ancestors were well known in this Colony for the reason of the great interest they took in its affairs and the impartial assistance which they gave in forwarding all undertakings for the benefit of the Colony. Dr. Lim Boon Keng has referred to his interests and duties with the Municipality. It is as long ago as 1883 since Mr. Tan Jia K. Kim became a Municipal Commissioner on the first Municipality that was established on the elective system. When I came here in 1906 Mr. Tan Jia K. Kim was a member of the Legislative Council, and he remained a member until 1915, when he resigned on account of his health. As soon as I came here I got to know him very well indeed, and I recognised that he was a man gifted with many good qualities. Dr. Lim Boon Keng has referred to the interest that he took not only in the Chinese but in all the communities of the Colony. What appealed, I think, to all of us was the homely, kindly and generous disposition of our old friend. I had many talks with him, and I can assure you all that his ruling passion was to do everything that lay in his power to assist those to whom he referred in his sincere and friendly way as "my Chinese." (Applause.) He always forwarded the interests of the Colony. He was one of the founders of the King Edward Medical College, and like all his fellow countrymen, he was always generous in subscribing to every good cause. Mr. Tan Jia K. Kim, to whom I had the pleasure of presenting the insignia of the Companionship of the Order of St. Michael and St. George over seven years ago, was a man with a character that could move no enemies. (Applause.) I am indeed glad that I have not left the Colony before this portrait was unveiled, and I am glad that the pride of my nation it has fallen to me to witness this portrait of Mr. Tan Jia K. Kim, a man whom Providence has placed in a position of trust, and never failed in carrying out his trust. (Applause.)

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

List of vessels in port this morning.
British.—

Glenallock
Atrœus
Terresias
Suisang
Takshang
Haitan
Cheongshing
Cyclops
Empress of Japan
Hayyang
British Isles
Tyndareas
Hinsang
Chekiang
Pheumpeh
Volute
Huntable
Wuhu
Hong Wan I
Cardium
Tjimaneok
American.—
Elbridge
Nanking
Tancerville
French.—
Jade

Tonan Maru
Daitoku Maru
Kashima Maru
Africa Maru
Chiyoda Maru 2nd
Ugo Maru
Kaijo Maru
Taiwan Maru
Masayoshi Maru

Winghang
Kwai Wah
Chik Shang
Kwangtze
Hsin Tah
Moh Hoa
Winghollet
Yuet Shang
Dutch.—

Hong Wan I
Cardium
Tjimaneok
American.—
Elbridge
Nanking
Tancerville
French.—
Jade

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O.-B.I. & A.L.s. *Iola* left Singapore for this Port on the 18th instant at 8 p.m., and is due here on the 24th instant.
The Ben Line a.s. *Benavon* from Midshipshire and London, left Singapore for this port on 18th instant and may be expected to arrive here on or about 24th instant.
The N.Y.K. a.s. *Akio Maru* (Australian Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 17th August, and is expected here on the 21st August.
The N.Y.K. a.s. *Nanhai Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port on the 13th August, and is expected here on the 18th August.
The N.Y.K. a.s. *Indra Maru* (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 18th August, and is expected here on the 21st August.
The N.Y.K. a.s. *Ronja Maru* (Calcutta Line) left Singapore for this port on the 17th August, and is expected here on the 23rd August.

Latest Advices.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Yokohama, left there noon, August 16, and is due at Vancouver on August 25.
The T.K.K. a.s. *Anko Maru* arrived at Yokohama on August 12 and sailed August 17, being due at this Port August 21.
The T.K.K. a.s. *Persia Maru* arrived at Yokohama August 10 and sailed August 13 per schedule, being due at Hong Kong August 21.
The C.M.S.C. Co's. a.s. *China* sailed from San Francisco on August 6 for the Orient, in accordance with schedule.
The N.Y.K. a.s. *Tango Maru* (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port via Australian ports and Manila on the 1st August, and is expected here on the 22nd August.
The Admiral Line's a.s. *Edmon* (Seattle Line) sailed from Seattle July 18 and is due at Hong Kong about August 20 via Yokohama and Kobe.

The N.Y.K. a.s. *Shidzuoka Maru*, left London July 23 and is due here via Suez September 6.

ARRIVALS.

August 19.

LOONGSANG, Brit., 1,693 tons, from Manila, Capt. Bookit, J. M. & Co., C53.
DAITOKU MARU, No. 5, Jap., 292 tons, from Keelung, Capt. Hirano, O.S.K., Wanchai.
TAMON MARU, No. 1, Jap., 1,295 tons, from Bangkok, Capt. S. Ito, Y.K.K., C42.

CLEARANCES.

August 19.

DAITOKU MARU, No. 5, Jap., 6.30 p.m., for Keeling, 0.8 K.
HAITAN, Brit., 2 p.m., for Foochow via Swatow and Amoy, A.D. & Co.
TEIREIAS, Brit., 4 p.m., for Singapore, B.S.
KASHIMA MARU, Jap., 8 a.m., for Canton, Dowell.
SUTTANG, Brit., noon, for Shanghai, B. & S.

depicting Mr. Tan Jia K. Kim in full Chinese dress, was then unveiled amidst loud applause, the Governor pulling the cord which drew aside a large Union Jack.
His Excellency said that he handed the portrait over to the care of the Municipal Commissioners whom he knew would preserve it as it deserved to be preserved.

Mr. R. J. Farrer, President of the Municipal Commissioners, said: After the speeches that have been made eulogising Mr. Tan Jia K. Kim, I do not think that any long speech is needed on behalf of the Commissioners. I will content myself with saying that Mr. Tan Jia K. Kim was a municipal Commissioner from the beginning of 1883 to the end of 1894, during part of that time in addition serving as a member of the Legislative Council. He rejoined the Board and quitted it finally in 1897. The Municipal Commissioners accept with gratitude, on behalf of this city, this portrait of one who served not only the city of his birth but the country of his birth as a councillor for many years. By his character and services he has earned and well deserved a place alongside those worthies depicted in the pictures hung in the hall above us. (Applause.)

The — picture.

NOTICES.

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SHIPS DUE TO ARRIVE.

FROM EUROPE.

The a.s. *ATSUTA MARU*, left London July 13 and is due here via Suez August 19.
The a.s. *TITAN*, due here August 25 and sails for Shanghai and Japan August 26.
The a.s. *KREIMUN*, due here August 26 and leaves for Shanghai and Japan August 28.

The a.s. *SHIDZUOKA MARU*, left London July 23 and is due here via Suez September 6.

The a.s. *KAGA MARU*, leaves London Aug. 8 and is due to arrive here via Suez September 18.

The a.s. *YOKOHAMA MARU*, leaves London Aug. 20 and is due here via Suez Sept. 30.

The a.s. *IXION*, due here September 4 and is due here via Colombo, Penang and Singapore September 11, and leaves for Shanghai and Japan ports September 13.

The a.s. *TELEMACHUS*, due here September 24 and sails for Shanghai and Japan September 25.

The a.s. *MENATOR*, due here September 28 and sails for Shanghai and Japan September 29.

The a.s. *REFUSUS*, due here October 6 and sails for Japan October 7.

The a.s. *TRUCER*, due here October 16 and sails for Shanghai and Japan October 17.

FROM SHANGHAI.

The a.s. *TEIREIAS*, leaves Shanghai August 14 and is due here August 18.

The a.s. *AGAFENOR*, leaves Shanghai August 20 and is due here on or about August 22.

The a.s. *AJAX*, leaves Shanghai August 24 and is due here August 25.

The a.s. *PYRRHUS*, leaves Shanghai August 25 and is due here September 1.

The a.s. *ELFENOR*, leaves Shanghai September 11 and is due here September 15.

FROM JAPAN.

The a.s. *TEIREIAS*, leaves Yokohama August 3 and is due here August 18.

The a.s. *NOGAYA*, leaves Yokohama August 9 and is due here August 20.

The a.s. *INABA MARU*, leaves Yokohama August 8 and is due here Aug. 22.

The a.s. *ANJO MARU*, due here from July 24 and leaves for South America September 10.

The a.s. *SEITO MARU*, due here from July 24 and leaves for South America November 4.

The a.s. *KAMU MARU*, leaves Yokohama August 22 and is due here Sept. 5.

The a.s. *IYO MARU*, leaves Yokohama Sept. 5 and is due here Sept. 19.

The a.s. *ATSUO MARU*, leaves Yokohama Sept. 19 and is due here here Oct. 3.

The a.s. *SHIZUOKA MARU*, leaves Yokohama October 3 and is due here Manile Sept. 13.

The a.s. *KAGA MARU*, leaves Yokohama Aug. 12 and is due here via Hoochow, China, Aug. 17 and is due here via Manile Sept. 26.

The a.s. *YOKOHAMA MARU*, leaves Yokohama October 31 and is due here November 14.

The a.s. *TAMBA MARU*, leaves Yokohama Nov. 14 and is due here via Kowloon and Shanghai November 28.

POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading material. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use should be handed in at the G.I.C. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

It is ratified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless Telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammorah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt (or in transit through Egypt) and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Unina, Vienna, Traviss, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Egyptian Forces), and to Abyssinia, Eritrea, Frisia, French Somaliland, Mauritius, Portugal, East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 6 p.m. on the previous day.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 6 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

THURSDAY, August 21.

Shanghai—Per SUNNING.

Japan—Per AKI MARU.

Shanghai and Japan—Per INABA MARU.

U.S.A. and Japan—Per PERSIA MARU.

FRIDAY, August 22.

Shanghai—Per TEAN.

Manila and Australia—Per TANGO MARU.

Manila and Australia—Per TALYUAN.

SATURDAY, August 23.

Straits—Per BOMBAY MARU.

SUNDAY, August 24.

Straits—Per ITOLA.

OUTWARD MAILS.

WEDNESDAY, August 20.

Japan via Yokohama—Per CHIYODA MARU, 10 a.m.

Fort Bayard—Per WING HOI, 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States Central and South America and Europe via VANCOUVER.

Per EMPRESS OF JAPAN.

Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.